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republicanism has made progress in Europe since 1870. This is due partly to the increased level of intelligence and character among monarchs themselves (witness Victoria, Edward VII, William II of Germany, Francis Joseph of Austria and Christian IX of Denmark, not to mention others). The importance of social and economic problems has also tended to divert the public mind away from the consideration of the question of the organization of the executive power. The growth of imperialism has also tended to strengthen the monarchical principle, for only a monarch can secure the attachment and loyalty of colonial peoples. The preference exhibited by the people of Norway in 1905 for a monarchy rather than a Republic is an indication that the monarchical principle is still popular in Europe. Mr. Fisher's book is, on the whole, a very interesting survey of a movement which has heretofore not attracted the attention of historical students. He shows a clear grasp of the subject and the story is told in a style not without real literary charm.

JAMES W. GARNER.

War and the Private Citizen: Studies in International Law. By A. PEARCE HIGGINS. (London: P. S. King and Son, 1912. Pp. 200.)

This is No. 27 in the series of monographs edited by Hon. W. Pember Reeves, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, by writers connected with that school.

The work is an octavo of 200 pages. Chapter 1 devotes 70 pages to "The Laws of War in Relation to the Private Citizen."

This portion of the book is quite general in its type with limited citations and some of them to minor authorities. Most of the observations are obvious and commonplace, but the latter portions of the chapter show greater vitality as where forced guides, requisitions of personal services, and of goods are discussed and disapproved. The arguments would have been strengthened if the facts adduced had been definite and precise and supported by citations. For instance, when Dr. Higgins discusses as results of war the "untold miseries to men, women and children who take no part in battles" (p. 65), he refers to the recent experiences of the inhabitants of Tripoli, Cyrenaica and the Arabian coast towns, but leaves us to imagine or recall those experiences as we may, without fact or reference.

The second chapter of but 16 pages is devoted to "Hospital ships and the Carriage of Passengers and Crews of Destroyed Prizes."

The third of 13 pages to "Newspaper Correspondents in Naval Warfare."

The fourth of 52 pages to "The Conversion of Merchant Ships into Warships" and the fifth and last of 25 pages to "The Opening by Belligerents to Neutrals of Closed Trade."

The latter four chapters are animated and fairly adequate discussions of living questions. The citations are not too numerous, not as much legal and judicial as we could wish, perhaps because such citations are hardly yet available on these new topics. The American citations are quite frequent and especially to the publications of the United States Naval War College.

The chapter on "Hospital Ships and on Newspaper Correspondents in Naval Warfare" were first published in the *Law Quarterly Review* and *Die Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht und Bundesstaatsrecht* and the last chapter on opening "Closed Trade" was suggested by the failure of the Naval Conference of London to reach an agreement on the subject.

Mr. Cohen commends the last two chapters and thinks Dr. Higgins' arguments and observations deserve serious consideration.

In these chapters the belief is expressed that "both the Second Hague and the London Conferences were in the main belligerent conferences in the sense that belligerent claims won diplomatic victories over those of neutrals. Neutral rights reached their high-water mark in the declaration of Paris" (p. 159).

Dr. Higgins strongly defends the rule of 1756, saying "Every assistance given to a belligerent by neutral merchant ships tends to the lengthening of war, the increased suffering of the combatant and the civilian population and the greater dislocation of the trade of the world."

The connection between the several chapters is not as intimate as it might be and the book impresses the reader as a rather casual collection of magazine articles written on current topics without the ripest reflection or research.

However the four later chapters are certainly stimulating and modern discussions of the matters mentioned, well worth examination and although not final, must be deemed meritorious contributions to questions now up for settlement.

CHAS. NOBLE GREGORY.